

doctor's daily life." Collected from various sources, the tales range from grave to gay, presenting some of the many tragic, curious, pathetic or humorous episodes in which the doctor's career abounds.

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POPE.

MANUEL POUR L'ETUDE DES MALADIES DU SYSTÈME NERVEUX. Par le Dr. MAURICE DE FLEURY. Felix Alcan, Paris. 25 francs.

This is a volume of 1,000 pages, devoted to the exposition of nervous diseases. Dr. Fleury has published in times past two particularly interesting volumes, on troubles of the mind and on neurasthenia, and he brings to this special study the same qualities which have made his former volumes so widely recognized.

Fleury's work has always shown singular lucidity, combined with a distinct power of description, and these attributes contribute to make the opening chapters, devoted to the minutæ of case examination, interesting as well as instructive. At least 110 pages are devoted to this aspect. Considerable attention is devoted in a second part of the volume to the histology and anatomy of the nervous system. Here many pchematic illustrations are well introduced, and the fundamental facts of nerve histology, anatomy and physiology well presented. The more detailed description of nervous disorders then follows. The system diseases of the spinal cord first being taken up. Then follow in much the classical order other affections of the nervous system.

The work may be cordially recommended. The author shows himself thoroughly en rapport with his subject, and the mode of presentation is clear and convincing. Considerable and detailed attention is given to the treatment of the various diseases under consideration.

GOODALE.

A MANUAL ON PSYCHOLOGY. By G. F. STOUT, M.A., Camb., M.A. Oxon., LL. D. Aberdeen, Wilde Reader in Mental Philosophy in the University of Oxford; Examiner at London University, etc. Hinds & Noble, New York.

This book, judged in the light of its avowed purpose, is a distinct success. It is aimed at the needs of the college student, the average undergraduate, and the author in his preface declares the intention of "avoiding sketchiness" and the desire to "clothe in living flesh and blood" his introduction to psychology.

His exposition is made from a genetic point of view, and the titles of the main divisions of the book, "General Analysis," "Sensation," "Perception," "Ideational and Conceptual Process," will give a general idea of its structure. A point to be commended is the careful clearing of the ground in the preliminary chapters on "Scope of Psychology," "Data and Methods," and "Body and Mind." Definition of terms and distinct limiting of subject, always an invaluable factor in exposition, is never more so especially in a book of this character, and the author has been at obvious pains to select such incidents as will, to quote again from the preface, "give the beginner a real interest in the subject and a real power of dealing with it, even when formulas fail him." The intention, in short, is to make psychology and "psychological thinking" a thing of daily life, not an occult and abstruse matter, veiled in unexplained and mysterious phrases. That this intention has been admirably carried out a very cursory examination of the book will reveal.

A. S. POPE (New York).

THE PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST, 1905-1906. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

Any busy physician will find this little book a most attractive example of *multum in parvo*, enabling him to summarize, with the least possible time

and effort, his professional accounts and records. It is tastefully and strongly bound in black leather, is furnished with a pocket and pencil, and is of convenient size for carrying in one's pocket. G. G.

TRATTATO DELLE MALATTIE MENTALI. Del PROF. E. TANZI, Direttore della Clinica delle malattie mentali e nervose nel R. Institute di Superior di Firenze. Societa Editrice Libreria. Milano.

Preliminary Considerations, The Seat of the Psychical Processes, The Causes of Mental Disease, The Anat-pathological Substratum of Mental Disease, Sensation, Ideation, Memory, The Sentiments or Feelings, Movements and External Reactions, these are the titles of the introductory chapters in this most recent and extensive of Italian works on psychiatry.

They are in many respects most individualistic, fresh and instructive. They present the general symptomatology of insanities in the new light of the most recent clinical and psychological research. Being less polemical and more dogmatic than many modern German treatises these chapters have a distinct pedagogic value.

Chapter IX, p. 239, takes up the classification of the insanities. A short historical résumé is inevitable, and a brief criticism of the various systems. The relation of Kraepelin's system to Morsellis' is interestingly brought out, and the author outlines as his own scheme a few broad groups as follows: Poisons, with pellagra, alcohol, drugs, etc.; Toxic Infections and Autoinfections, with amentia, uremic and thyroid psychoses and general paralysis; Encephalopathies, acquired idiocy, tumors, hemorrhages, etc.; Affective Psychoses, retaining mania, melancholia and circular insanity; Constitutional Neuropsychoses, neurasthenia, epilepsy and hysteria; Dementia Præcox, with Kraepelin's classification; Degenerative anomalies, and ontology are inevitably suggested to the student. In this case, while recognizing this inevitable suggestion, the author, by skillful partition of the matter treated, narrows his field to manageable limits. Throughout the book he keeps in mind the peculiar requirements of his special audience, and guards at every point against puzzling vagueness or misleading speculation. Certain fallacious theories which have gained historical significance he does touch upon, and wisely, since the student is likely to encounter them in collateral reading; but otherwise he confines himself to a presentation of the accepted facts of psychology.

Following are the descriptions of the various clinical groups as outlined in the scheme of classification. Thus far only the fascicles on the intoxications have appeared. The work thus far is one of much interest, but we reserve further analysis until the work is completed.

JELLIFFE.

LEHRBUCH DER NERVENKRANKHEITEN FÜR AERZTE UND STUDIERENDE. VON PROF. DR. H. OPPENHEIM, in Berlin. Fourth Edition. S. Karger, Berlin.

Oppenheim's new edition, the fourth, appears in the original German this time in two volumes, serially paginated, making a single volume of 1,500 pages.

Three years only have elapsed since the appearance of the third edition, and yet so many have been the newer investigations bearing on the nervous system that the record of these years has necessitated a very marked revision of his previous classical volume. This rewriting has resulted in a new work of many additional pages and many interpretations, varying in some degrees from those put forth in the third edition.

Inasmuch as the author has amplified his bibliographical citations very considerably he has felt it incumbent on him to explain that it still remains his intention to keep the work within the bounds of a text-book, and thus has been compelled not to unduly enlarge the citations of names